

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Non-Serb officers are leaving, and recruiting officers are having trouble finding reservists

Yugoslav army loses its sense of direction

By Anthony Robinson in London and Laura Silber in Belgrade

THE army which yesterday launched another multi-pronged ground assault on Croatia is one which has lost the last vestiges of its former all-Yugoslav status and appears to be under no political control.

General Veljko Kadijevic, the defence minister, and his deputy, Admiral Stane Brovet, have refused to resign as demanded by Mr Ante Markovic, the federal prime minister, thus underlining the impotence of the politicians and the determination of the military to fight their own war.

Despite its continuing capacity to instill fear, however, the army is a troubled and divided force which has lost political and ideological direction and is having difficulty in recruiting and retaining its troops.

Over the last three months, thousands of non-Serb conscripts have either slipped away or failed to turn up for service. The army can only

draw on recruits and reservists from Serbia and Montenegro and can no longer rely on Albanians from Kosovo, whose population growth made them a big part of the annual draft.

Over the last three months the army has also lost many non-Serb senior officers such as General Anton Tus, the former head of the air force, and senior naval officers such as Admiral Bozidar Grubisic and Admiral Sveto Letica.

During the past week army recruiting officers have even faced an uphill struggle enlisting reservists in the Serb villages and small towns most receptive to the state-controlled Serbian media's portrayal of the rights of Serbs against alleged Croat fascists.

Although Thursday's parade of tanks and vehicles through Belgrade was applauded by passers-by, the revolt by several hundred draftees in the small town of Velika Plana,



Two elderly Croatians take cover in an improvised shelter near Split as federal army jets fly overhead

100km east of the Serbian capital, earlier this week was clear proof that the army's role in the undeclared civil war is far from universally supported.

Rather like the senior officers who supported last month's failed coup in the Soviet Union, the tough professionals are members of a military caste which has lived in

privileged isolation from the rest of society.

They were indoctrinated to see the army as the guarantor of the integrity of a federal state whose other unifying force was President Josip Tito's version of Balkan communism. But not all the officers who originally supported military intervention to keep

Slovenia and Croatia in a federal union have been prepared to follow the army leaders down the path which has transformed it into an instrument of greater Serb nationalism.

The more intelligent are well aware that Serbia alone could not sustain the cost of such a big and well-equipped army

and that a Serbia isolated internationally and forced to hold down large hostile minorities within its extended borders would be both unstable and desperately poor. As diplomatic efforts continue to try to stop the fighting it will be to this part of the officer class that negotiators will be directing their appeals for reason.

Gorbachev wants union treaty signed now
Deputies turn on Yeltsin government

By John Lloyd in Moscow

MR Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet president, says he wants a union treaty to be signed "immediately" by those republics now willing to do so - after which presidential elections should be held.

In an informal session with the media, Mr Gorbachev said that under this proposal, "a political figure enjoying the confidence of the population would already be in place" before other power structures were developed.

He acknowledged there was now "no [Soviet] centre in the accepted meaning of the word, but there is a danger that 15 [republican] centres will emerge". These centres of power would be more overbearing than the old centre, he said.

Mr Gorbachev suggested - but did not elaborate - that the west was prepared to forgive 50 per cent of the Soviet Union's \$60bn debt if the money not repaid were spent on fundamental research. However, he was against an inflow of foreign capital, saying were it to be allowed, "we would be completely bought out".

Instead, the rouble should be made convertible as quickly as possible - "if we can bring ourselves to carry out unpopular measures". For himself, he said: "I have nothing to lose. I am prepared to take the burden of the most unpopular decisions in order to come through all of this."

Let Russia join world economy says Sobchak

By Anthony Robinson

MR Anatoly Sobchak, the radical mayor of St Petersburg, yesterday urged Britain and the west to take advantage of the historic opportunity offered by the collapse of communism to re-integrate Russia into the world economy.

Speaking at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development after talks with Mr John Major, UK prime minister, and other senior ministers, Mr Sobchak said he had come to London to ask not for aid but for help with privatisation and investment.

Mr Sobchak said the sale of surplus European Community food at concessionary prices and other food aid was needed to overcome temporary supply problems. But such food should be sold through the open market along with land and apartments to soak up excess roubles.

Armenians likely to back independence

By Neil Buckley in Moscow

EIGHT out of ten Armenians are expected to back their parliament's call for independence from the Soviet Union in a referendum in the southern Soviet republic today.

The vote coincides with the peace-making mission of Mr Boris Yeltsin, president of the Russian Federation, and Mr Nursultan Nazarbayev, president of Kazakhstan, to the troubled enclave of Nagorno Karabakh, in Azerbaijan.

The dispute over the troubled, mainly Armenian territory, which has cost 800 lives in the last three years, and where more than 30 people are believed to have died this week, is one of the main reasons why Armenians are likely to opt to go it alone.

Surrounded by larger and more powerful Moslem states, Armenia has been considered unlikely to want to sever its ties with the Soviet Union.

However, frustration with Moscow's handling of the Nagorno Karabakh dispute, and the belief that it is biased towards the Azerbaijanis, have

led many Armenians to conclude they would be better off on their own.

Things have been coming to a head since November 1988, when the USSR Supreme Soviet abolished the Special Administration Committee which was controlling the region, and passed power to an Azerbaijani-dominated Organising Committee.

Armenian anger was further fuelled by Moscow's failure to combat the economic blockade of the republic by Azerbaijan, and, this year, by the involvement of Soviet troops in the forced repatriation of Armenians from Nagorno Karabakh.

The chairman of Armenia's parliament, Mr Levon Ter-Petrosian, has however indicated that Armenia is likely to sign an economic union treaty with other Soviet republics.

The visit of Mr Yeltsin and Mr Nazarbayev to Nagorno Karabakh has been billed as a fact-finding mission. But Yeltsin aides say he may try to act as a peace-broker in the region.

Ukraine's KGB ceases to exist

By Chrystia Freeland in Kiev

THE Ukrainian branch of the KGB - historically one of the most ruthless and feared in the Soviet Union - yesterday ceased to exist.

In a closed session, the Ukrainian parliament voted to dissolve the organisation and create in its place a new state security service, controlled directly and exclusively by the Ukrainian parliament.

This will strengthen the Ukrainian government in its drive for independence. This month the Ukraine has also established its own Ministry of Defence and thus the Kremlin no longer controls any local military or police structures which could reimpose central authority.

Mr Mykola Halushka, the former Ukrainian KGB chief, welcomed the move, though it has cost him his job.

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A grand illusion slowly fades away



At what level, and when, will they do so? The best measure of value in housing is the ratio of the average price to the earnings of the average borrower. Because mortgage providers base their individual lending decisions largely on

Optimistic forecasts fit and housebuilders sh the greatest scepticis

Robin Leigh-Pemberton, **the** governor, has warned somewhat vaguely **that**

However, the average buyer in February 1990 was paying out a peak of 44 per cent of his earnings to service the new mortgage. 11 months later the proportion has fallen to about 32 per cent. But it will have to fall to below 25 per cent, where it hovered in the mid-1980s, before this "affordability" factor becomes favourable, and even then people may take a considerable time to restore their confidence.

On the demand side, the tendency for house prices to

buyers prefer the market. At first, it operates more like a market than more expensive,

again, but the days of the boom and bust cycle should be gone forever.

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There is also a big question mark over the availability of credit in the future. At the peak in 1988 new loans net of repayments, of some £3.5bn each month being pumped into the housing market. a month came straight out again, in the form of "equity withdrawal", fuelling consumer spending in a way that gravely troubled the Bank of England. It was a primary cause of excess demand and inflation.

At present the average mortgage loan being advanced is £45,000, which about two-thirds of the house

The big problem at the moment is that the housing ladder has some broken rungs. Those at the bottom traditionally have that their rising earnings and increasing amount of equity in their existing home, as prices rise, will make it possible to move to a more comfortable or a bigger property.

Unfortunately, many people who have bought property in the past three or four years have seen no financial gain. In the south, the price indices are down 14 per cent since 1990.

Falling interest rates will help, but it may be a year or two before the transaction level recovers to a reasonable level, and still longer before house prices begin to rise as a whole comparable to the growth of personal incomes. Beware of newspaper forecasts from lenders and housebuilders that suggest otherwise.

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A treat for the body and food for the soul

Nicholas Lander concludes our summer series on eating out in France with a visit to a spa town in the Pyrenees

IN ~~the~~ ~~land~~ of physical beauty and discussion of ~~beauty~~ and good food were ~~in~~ from most Europeans' thoughts, Adrien Barthelemy ~~very~~ shrewdly bought the Domaine Thermal at Molitg-Bains.

Today, ~~the~~ company runs thermal ~~resorts~~ from Jonzac on the Atlantic ~~to~~ in the appropriately named Bains-Bains near to Nancy in France. Molitg pronounced Molitch and Arab in origin — obviously ~~the~~ ~~most~~ isolated now but still seems isolated and beautiful.

~~It~~ has the natural advantage

of being 450 m above level and in full view of the valley beneath. The water, by the various tributaries of the river Castillane, is lush and largely unspoilt. The tributaries flow into a large lake alongside Le Grand Hotel Thermal (Tel: 0478 22 12 12), perhaps the most stunning of three buildings that Biche Bancheimy, Adrien's daughter, manages in Molitg. This is a fine old hotel with the various treatment rooms which will reunite body and soul and also some atmospheric liner-like architecture, carefully preserved since the 1920s.

It would make a wonderful location for any future Hollywood remake of *Thelma & Louise*. Further up Molit's twisting roads is the Hotel La Catalana (68.05.01.15) also run by the same company, with a garden but it's half-way between the one finds the jewel in the necklace of the coast: the *Castell de Riell*.

Not that the *Castell de Riell* can compete in architectural terms. Its origins as a medieval fortress are well and truly bowled out. Internally, however, it has been luxuriously restored and the splendidly furnished, uninterupted views of the val-

key and its thousands of pine trees in two directions. But it is with the main of the state that the heavy Chicago and St. Louis **Barthelemy** has made her mark.

The young receptionist greeted our baby in a friendly way. The porter, when he brought our car in the front door, politely corrected her, "why it needed a service. In the meantime the matter, who for his holidays picks people for the vintage, has wheedled a number of good old local winemakers and their list, and the matter of hopes from the market conversing fu-

ently with 111 guests in three languages.

There are many reasons why this quality service was with a smile and only taped music and the groto-like bar area spoils the scene. The attitude of the chef is equally as successful although the hotel does inherit an important family name.

Madame Barthelémy's sister, Christine, is married to Michel Guerard, whose restaurant at Eugénie-les-Bains (58.05.06.97) are considered among the finest in France. Guerard is also a member of the Académie du Sotil. Consequently,

Chabreau & Riell has its own tip-top chef.

Over the next 15 years, Chabreau, Baudry and Gilles Ray, all trained by Guerard, have maintained its culinary tradition. Last March it was the turn of Eric Marsanne, still only 26, but with a culinary schooling that has included time in Guerard's tutelage to promulgate his style of cooking. The key elements of Guerard's cooking — freshness, lightness and the desire to let the food speak for itself rather than be overwhelmed by sauce — are faithfully and expertly reproduced.

ble — not as something to fill the plate but to bring out the flavors of the food. A fillet of broam is served with a mass of new potatoes, onions, langoustines with a confit of tomatoes, a supreme of salmon with artichokes and wild mushrooms and a *salade* of hare with a *mayonnaise* of young beeks.

Two *chefs de cuisine* showed ingenuity and culinary dexterity. Described as a *tapenade* of summer vegetables with red mullet, the fish had *olive* cut into fillets, grilled until *crisp* and then topped with finely diced vegetables and coated in olive oil.

A *filet* of local milk-fed Pyr-

to the **bananas** and **all** things chocolate. A vanilla *soufflé* was light and firm; a **chocolate** cake was still bitter in the middle and served with a puree of pears, left behind **with** a **hint** of **chocolate**. The following morning's small chocolate **dessert** **was** among the **best**. An early morning swim **will** **make** your appetite sufficiently stimulated to enjoy them.

● Chateau de Riell, Moltitz-les-Bains, **Germany** Prades, France. Tel: 88.05.04.40. **Germany**

● Rooms FF1,000, (£100.10) dinner FF7500. Season April-November.

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Fine wine opportunity

THE 1100-M sq ft auctioneer was not a very good one for the London wine world. Christie's - and Sotheby's - were reorganising its wine department - suffered heavy

Despite a shortness in prices this year, 1992 diamonds have proved a good investment over the long run, as the table shows. However, that is the only vintage that would have been a good long-term buy when diamonds are taken into account. Diamond prices in the US, a large part of the market, have fallen on a direct consequence of the rising value of the dollar.

The top line shows the real price (the far leading 1982) starts from 1991; the other shows the bottom of the prices (Petrus) as the prices are so much out of line).

However, many lower prices were recorded. For example, this year the range of Lafite is £3,100 - £3,500 and of Palmer '82 £330 - £350. However, the high prices are generally achieved in the first

Although both auctioneers express confidence for the 1982/83 season, lower prices have discouraged growers and there is a shortage of wine available. Nor is there any sign of a repetition of the mass-disposals by growers.

and merchants that followed the energy boom in the mid-1970s. Unless the price trend is reversed by a faster-than-expected recovery, the coming year should

provide excellent
opportunities for securing **the**
best bargain **the**


**Edmund
Penning-Rowse**

First & other leading classed-growth **1993** **Clarke**

	Top 1991 auction price £ per cwt	June 1983
Laite	850	14
Latour	811	14
Margaux	820	9
Mouton-Rothschild	920	61
Haut-Brion	750	38
Cheval-Blanc	650	14
Pétrus	3000	72
Château d'Esclavel	330	72
Ducru-Beaucailhou	450	87
Lafite-Les-Cases	400	71
Palmer	330	47
Pichon-Lalande	370	74
Mission-Haut-Brion	600	84

Average highest auction price (£ per dozen) 1991

First Vintage	1991 (Jan-July)	Percentage change on 1991
1991	£3320	0.0
1970	£777	-12.1
1975	£543	-12.7
1978	£570	-8.5
1982	£787	-15.5
1983	£380	-0.5
1985	£363	-9.7

Cheval-Blanc; Haut-Brion; Lafite; Latour; Margaux; 

In Bordeaux, wine is a way of life:
rich, infinitely varied and ever
changing but still guided by the
accumulated wisdom of centuries.

Bordeaux

Bordeaux

MOTORING

A decorative horizontal line with a repeating wavy, scale-like pattern.

GARDENING

An old English tale of woad

LAVENHAM in Suffolk is one of England's most beautiful old towns and the Guildhall of Cor-Christi is one of its most important buildings. At the front it faces the market-place but at the back it has a small garden, a recent victim of honey fungus which lives on the roots of trees and shrubs.

This fungus is widespread but it is not always fatal. Trees that are otherwise in good condition are often able to ride out slight infection. It only in _____ age or when they have suffered some other injury _____ infection that the honey fungus _____ the upper hand _____ the _____ completely destroyed by a damp rot that allows the bark to split away, revealing a showy, pale growth of _____ fungus filaments. When this happens, it _____ to _____ the trunk and as _____ of roots as possible removed and burned. There _____ possible treatments for the soil, including the _____ of cresols, but they _____ expensive and smelly. In general it is _____ to _____ the _____ and then replant, preferably with something _____ likely _____ fall victim _____ honey fungus.

That is precisely what they decided **to** do. Lavenham, except that as the garden is small and the infection appeared **to** right through the soil. It was **to** remove **it** all, replace with **new** soil, and replant with something completely **different**. The question **was** with what?

The ancient prosperity of Lavenham **was** built on wool, and **the** Guildhall **now** serves in part **as** a cloth museum. It **was** suggested that the garden should **produce** this interest with plants **to** produce the dyes employed by medieval **Lavenham** wool and broadcloth.

I have **been** look at the result and



Guildhall administrator David [redacted] in the National Trust property at Lavenham

It is charming. I thought many garden-owners would like to see it for themselves. Lavenham is always worth a visit. Some might think it a dye garden of their own as an alternative or to the usual garden of herbs.

At Lavenham, since space is very limited, they have chosen only herbaceous plants, crops grown annually, and sub-shrub. Anthemils tinctoria and small bulb, Crocus sativus, which is the yellow dye, saffron. This is scattered around other plants, notably that

would commonly be regarded as culinary vegetables, namely, beetroot, onions. Carrots yield dyes giving various shades of yellow and green, onions produce golden yellow, dark brown, and grey dyes.

One of the most unfamiliar plants is *Actaea spicata*, the bane-berry, with clumps of divided spirea-like leaves, clusters of white flowers, followed by shining, poisonous blackberries, produce a grey dye. The flowers of *Soldado*, golden rod, produce a yellow dyes and the whole plant a

dye. A short variety. Cloth of Gold, is also at Lavenham. There is also a variety of the valley, *Convolvulus majalis*, the leaves of which give a soft yellow dye. One of the pink-flowered common soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*.

The biggest plants in the garden are a single specimen of the New Zealand flax, *Phormium tenax*, and another, side by side with it, of the cardoon, *Cynara cardunculus*. This is a relative of the globe artichoke and has large, purple, thistle-like flower-heads and large, divided, silvery-grey leaves. The New Zealand flax

has long, strap-shaped, shining leaves and tall spikes of curiously-shaped, dull, maroon flowers and is an exotic-looking plant that can get damaged in a hard winter. In a sheltered garden such as this it should be entirely safe. It gives a range of dyes mostly in shades of brown, extending to apricot.

Rubia tinctoria ■ the madder, a scrambling evergreen British wild plant, with white flowers, followed by ■ berries, and it needs to ■ tied to some support, such ■ a tripod of canes. The colours of its dyes are from pinkish fawn to chestnut red. Isatis ■ ■ ■ a native, the woad with which ancient Britons used to paint themselves blue. ■ is a fairly tall biennial with narrowly arrow-shaped leaves and clusters ■ small, yellow flowers, followed by little dangling brown pods. It ■ ■ member of the great cabbage family.

Finally, there are three plants of *Baptisia tinctoria*, a member of the pea family with three-parted leaves and spikes of yellow flowers. The root and leaves produce dyes in shades of blue, according to the mordant that is used to stabilize them.

Other plants could be added to the list; the meadow sweet, *Filipendula ulmaria* with finely divided leaves and plummy clusters of white flowers and the marsh marigold, *Caltha palustris*, with large, buttercup-like flowers, both of which enjoy moist, boggy soil. The elder, *Sambucus nigra*, is a familiar large shrub with white flowers and clusters of white flowers. Rue, *Ruta graveolens*, has pungent leaves and yellow flowers. The garden nasturtium plant, *Raphanistrum*, I am surprised if it has not been included.

Arthur Hellyer



Plant of the week

Colchicum Water Lily

This is a beautiful, fully doubled variety of *Colchicum speciosum*. The lilac pink flowers are large, many-petaled and they are freely produced. The plant does not spread rapidly and the ordinary single *Colchicum* pink or white form of *C. speciosum* is very similar conditions of growth. It is a very much more fertile seedling and it requires less good soil than the competition from other plants or weeds. An ideal place for it is in a garden on the sunny edge of a shrub border. It is not particularly hardy but it is naturalizing in the garden. It is an ordinary species. It is grown from large bulbs and it is a garden specimen.

A

HOW TO SPEND IT

A move to a stronger, simpler way of life

Interior design is turning away from the frilly, chintzy country mode to a sturdy, ethnic look. Lucia van der Post describes the new style

FOR YEARS the mood in interior and house design has been to change. There are shifts of tone and emphasis but by and large the prevailing tastes stay much the same. Then something seems to happen. Some subterranean force seems to be at work causing fabric designers, furniture makers, paint makers and all the ancillary trades and manufacturers involved in the construction of the modish interior to shift in the same direction.

The long period when the English country house look remained the dream. In cottages and suburban villas in metropolitan areas and city terraces, there were swags and faded chintzes, pot-pourri and flowers. As the 1980s drew to a close the modish interior

became more and more opulent, pattern piled on pattern, artefact on artefact. For some time there have been signs of a growing consensus that enough was enough: if we saw another swag or frill or chintz we just might scream.

What, though, was the alternative? Well, as I've said before, the cognoscente there has been a feeling that a stronger, simpler look was on the way. In sturdy pieces of country furniture, cottons instead of silks and satins, simple wrought-iron curtain rails instead of brass and frills, wooden floors covered with rugs or Persian carpets.

Running side by side is a feeling for the ethnic - all sorts of shapes and interesting textures. Habitat is running a big campaign emphasising its ethnic mood. In shops

up and down the UK there are earthy colours and geometrically patterned ceramics and fabrics.

Global Village is currently expanding and riding high on the new mood and just a few weeks ago opened its first shop in London, a glossy emporium at 17-19 Fulham Road, London SW3. Started in the mid-70s by Victor Lamont, a Methodist minister who believed that people should use the way to self-sufficiency for underdeveloped countries, it specialises in an interesting combination of the ethnic and the sophisticated. Lamont seems to have the knack of persuading the people all over the world to keep the interesting character but dispense with the folksy clumsiness. He has been the art of making the ethnic work with modern urban environments.

Furniture and artefacts come from 40 different countries. They are bought just as they are found but many are the result of a collaboration between the company and the craftsmen.

Those who tend to shudder at the very word ethnic should make a point of visiting a Global Village shop. There they will find a range in versions sophisticated enough to work in a London drawing-room. There are metal cane chairs that make elegant dining-chairs. Then there are twirly hand-forged metal pieces, sturdy teak, colonial-style mahogany and rattan chairs and what looks like a range of gentle English newly "distressed" country pieces.

The normal line is furniture from Mexico, hand-painted by Navajo Indians. It is already discovered by many of the world's top designers - Ralph Lauren has used it in his catalogue, Andrée Putman chose some for the Borsari Museum of Art.

Besides the furniture there is a whole host of utilitarian accessories, many of which are one-off individual pieces or things like Indian jewellery, Tibetan puppets, monumental wood carvings and papier-mâché animals. Prices, which range from a few pounds one as being as high as £1,000, are to have them but then, in the end, we have the sophistication of the products.

Besides the new London shop there is still the very first shop in South Petherton, Dorset, and branches in Bath, Bristol, Dublin, Exeter, Harrogate, Northumberland and Newcastle in Dorset. There is also a glossy small price catalogue from which the customers can be ordered and which can be refunded with the first order. Write to Global Village Crafts Limited, Sparrow Works, Bower Hinton, Marlock, TA12 8 LG.

If ethnic is not your style then perhaps New England is. New England has many of the attractive qualities of Shaker-style and is inspired, quite clearly, by the same dislike of ostentation, the same love of simplicity and quality.

Rhode Design is a small company based in London's East End which has started to produce a collection inspired by the simple lines of early 19th century American craft furniture. Made from MDF (medium density fibreboard) and softwoods, it is tough and stable and it is turned into furniture of simple practicality.

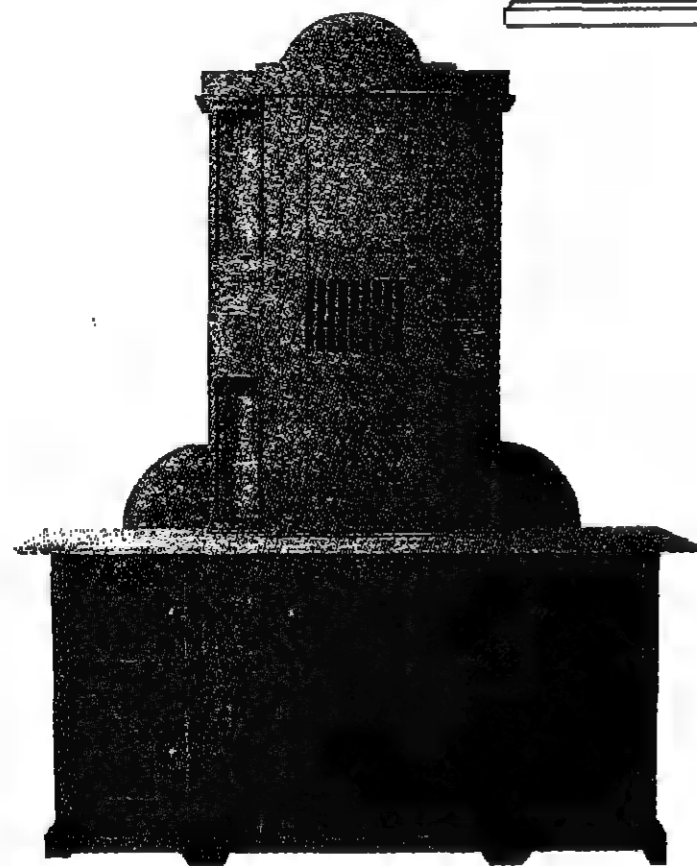
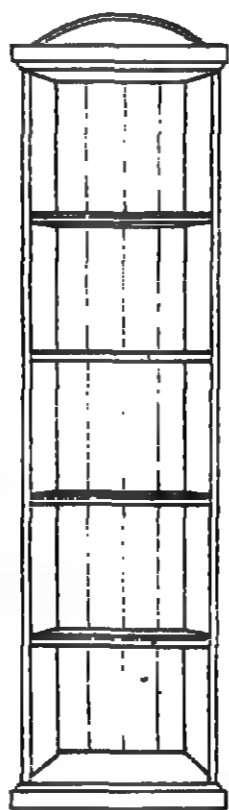
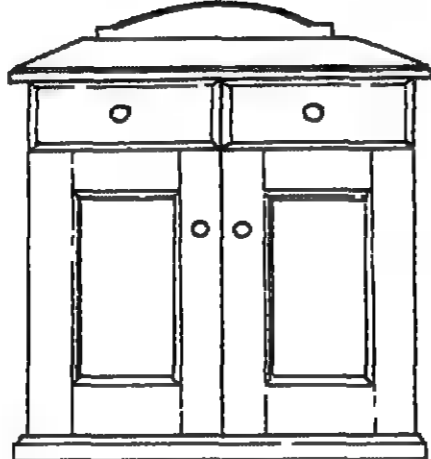
Every piece is useful, every piece has plain but pleasing lines. There are dressers, and bookcases, chests and small wall cupboards, sideboards and hanging shelves. All can be ordered either plain (you could then paint them yourself, using the company's England paint line) or painted in a range of Old Vi-



A sunny, solid look from the craftwork of Global Village: left, dining in style with forged iron and antique rattan chairs, without arm rests £490 each, the matching table is £145. The armchairs are £700. Below is an old-fashioned bookcase in pine for £370. At bottom is a Mandarin-style chest with inlaid stone top and iron-work and gilt finish. It is 4ft 3in (1.32m) long and costs £2,790. Global Village is at 17 St James St, South Petherton, Somerset tel: 0490-41186



The simple ethnic style of the New England collection: right, a two-drawer cupboard made of all these items, in softwood and medium density fibreboard (MDF in the know), £175 unpainted and £175 painted; below left, a solid, old-fashioned, unfussy kitchen cupboard with a solid wood work surface in pine or beech; £175 unpainted and £175 painted; and below right, an elegant 3in (1.52m) tall bookcase which costs £175 unpainted and £175 painted. All of these are available from Rhode Design, 86 Newington Church Street, Newington, London SE11 5AP, tel: 071-276-8261, fax: 071-276-8262



lage Paints developed by The Stubb Company of America.

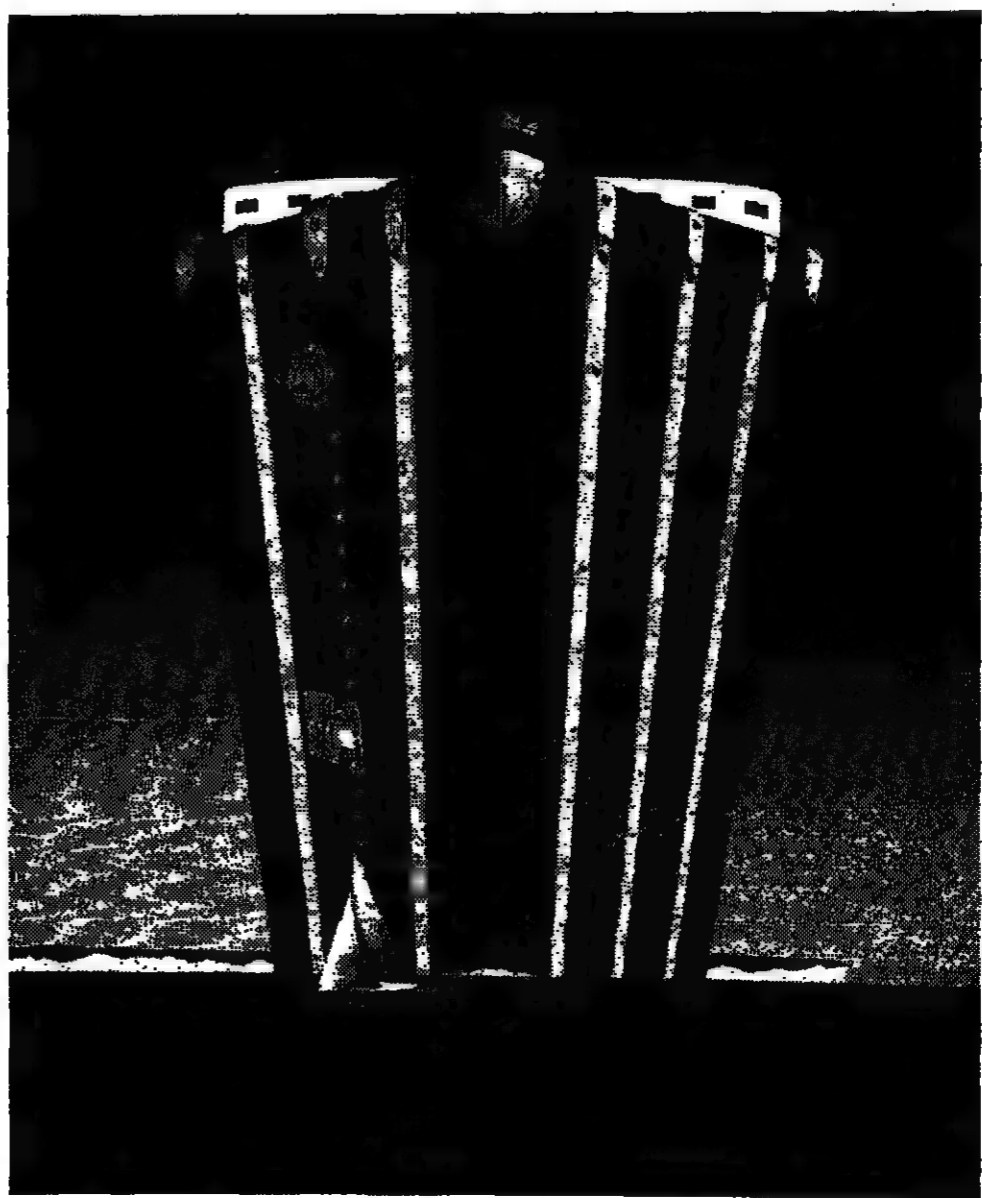
The paints are based on 17th and 18th century colours and finished and are made from natural earth pigments, linseed oil and water-based mediums. They are exceedingly reasonable, starting at £27 for a small set of (unpainted) hanging shelves and go on to £166.75 for an (unpainted) wall wardrobe, while a painted wardrobe top would be £166.75.

Besides the existing range of standard pieces the company will design and build furniture - a complete fitted kitchen or library or a free-standing piece. There is also a choice of paint finishes - colour rubbing, antiquing, stippling, crackle glazing and dragging.

The shop is at 43 Lordship Road, Newington, London SE11 5AP. There is a mail order leaflet from which pieces can be ordered - the company delivers to most of Britain.



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